

# CROSSVILLE CHRONICLE.

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CROSSVILLE CHRONICLE

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## CRIMSON CLOVER

"Greatest Crop Ever Introduced in the South" Is Claim of Those Who Have Tried It

The question of improving the soils of the south and this state in particular is engaging the attention of the leading agriculturists in Tennessee. In this connection a great campaign for legumes is on in three states, including Tennessee. We take the following items from the Progressive Farmer on the subject of growing crimson clover:

"One acre of good crimson clover plowed under is worth as much as six to ten tons of stable manure or a thousand pounds of cotton seed meal. This clover gets its great amount of fertilizer from the air, and gets it in the winter and early spring, when cotton and corn lands are idle. Not only does it hold your soils in winter and keep them from washing away, but day and night it is busy making you and your lands richer."

"The greatest crop ever introduced into the south, is what those who have tried crimson clover say of it. It will grow practically anywhere cotton and corn will grow, and as a fertilizer and humus maker there is nothing that beats it. Thousands of farmers have grown it successfully; thousands more will begin growing it this fall."

"Probably the most satisfactory method of inoculating the seed, when inoculated soil is used, is to dissolve five cents worth of common glue in one gallon of water, moisten one bushel of seed (60 pounds) with this solution of glue and then mix with 30 pounds of the inoculated soil and sow and cover the seed lightly at once."

"The claim made for this method is that when the young plants start from the seed the germs are present in the soil sticking to the seed, ready to inoculate the roots, prompt inoculation thus being assured."

From now to the middle of September is the time for sowing crimson clover. So, you need not feel that it is too late to prepare. Sow it in your corn and scratch it in with your 14-tooth cultivator and you can have a good late pasture, good early pasture in the spring and have a good coat of manure to turn under about May 1 for another corn crop.

## HOME BURNED

Residence of Shade Stephens Destroyed Sunday, About Noon.

Sunday about 11 o'clock the home of Shade Stevens, two and a half miles east of town was discovered on fire. The fire had gained such headway before it was discovered that all efforts to save the house were fruitless and only a small amount of clothing and bedding, along with a few other articles were saved.

The fire originated in the kitchen flue and the kitchen was wrapped in flames and the main residence was also burning when it was discovered. Mr. Stevens, wife, daughter and Henry Barnett were sitting in front of the house but failed to discover the fire until it was beyond control.

Mr. Stevens is a man of small means and is well advanced in years, being over 70. He has the small farm where he resides but no other resources. He is a quiet and clever citizen and many will deeply regret his loss.

## THINK IT HAS CARRIED.

While the result of the constitutional convention vote Thursday is not definitely known, the feeling prevails with those best informed that the "For a Convention" won and the convention will be held.

The real status of the situation will be known in a few days.

The vote in the four large cities of the state was strongly in favor of the convention, otherwise it would have been defeated by a large majority.

The Art Circle Library is now in Mrs. DeGola's building. Open on Tuesdays and Saturdays from 2:30 until 4:30 p.m.

## TOLLETT AND PATTON SHERIFF AND 'SESSOR

Tollett Wins by 70 Votes, Patton by 99 and M. L. Taylor Defeats T. M. Brady for County Board of Education 119 Votes.

The election last Thursday went off with the usual quiet and good order and resulted in the election of Samuel Tollett, socialist-democrat, for sheriff, over John Q. Wyatt, republican, by 70 votes; J. E. Patton, republican, over L. W. Martin, democrat, by 99 votes. Jas. Smith, republican, was unopposed for trustee. M. L. Taylor, independent democrat, defeated T. M. Brady, regular democrat, for Board of Education for the county at large, by 119 votes.

The constitutional convention won by 42 votes; 356 being cast for the convention and 314 against, making a total vote on the question 670.

The total vote in the county for county officers was light, being only 1,042, a little over two-thirds of a full vote.

When Judge G. P. Brunett was filling out the report to the state board of elections he asked the usual question of sheriff-elect Samuel Tollett as to his politics. Mr. Tollett replied that he is a socialist-democrat and it was so entered on the election returns.

The number "70" seems to be something of a "hoodoo" for the republicans for Senator T. E. Wilson carried the county by that same number of votes four years ago when he ran for the lower house of the legislature.

At five precincts the convention received every vote, and failed to receive any votes at one precinct—Millstone—and there only 4 votes were cast against it.

In the race for tax assessor L. W. Martin carried the third district for the first time by a demourat. Patton for assessor received every vote at one precinct and all except one vote at two other precincts. In the race for sheriff both candidates received one or more votes at each precinct. The largest number of votes cast against the constitutional convention was at Burgess in the third district. Crossville stood second but the convention won by a small majority. No election

on the convention was held at one precinct.

In the race between M. L. Taylor and T. M. Brady for County Board of Education, county at large, Taylor received every vote at two precincts and Brady at one.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

S. A. Tucker won for district member of the County Board of Education over A. C. Hyder. The vote stood: Tucker 347, Hyder 124, making the vote of Tucker one less than two to one.

For constable J. C. Hyder and I. E. Hamby had no opposition, this district being allowed two constables. Mr. Hyder received 215 votes and Mr. Hamby 251.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

Owing to some dissatisfaction that arose over the recent distribution of teachers Sam Nelson was defeated for district member of the Board of Education by Carol Elmore. Mr. Elmore received 113 votes and Mr. Nelson 46. Mr. Nelson was one of the most capable men on the board and if Mr. Elmore makes as good a member in general as did Mr. Nelson his district will have no cause for complaint.

There were six men voted for in the race for constable and they received the following vote: Tom Taylor 6, Riley Wyatt 3, J. M. Houston 5, J. Z. Goss 2, H. L. Woody 1, J. D. Wyatt 1, which shows that the question of electing a constable aroused little interest.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

G. W. Davenport and Thomas Selby were voted for as members of the Board of Education.

Mr. Davenport received 64 and Mr. Selby 56.

In the race for constable there were three men voted for: W. F. Bradley received 72 votes, Henry Sullivan 38, John Foshue 17.

### FOURTH DISTRICT.

There were three men voted for in the race for district member of the County Board of Education: W. C. Renfro, who has been a member for two years, and E. C. James, a young school teacher, and Schooler Watson. It seems practically sure that Mr. Watson was not seeking the place as he received only four votes and they at his home precinct. Mr. Renfro received a total of 102 votes and Mr. James 64.

In the race for constable there were three men voted for: Hickey Smith was the successful candidate and received 86 votes, James Hedgecoth 63, Harvey Carter 39.

### VOTE BY PRECINCTS, ELECTION, AUGUST 3, 1916.

Precincts	Wyatt	Tollett	Smith	Patton	Martin	Total	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Taylor	Brady
Crossville	80	92	140	84	90	185	46	63	76	90		
Creston	13	54	39	34	29	70	42	12	29	33		
Pleasant Hill	10	51	47	7	54	64	24	35	26	26		
Pomona	5	23	20	7	21	29	6	20	13	15		
Dorton	7	23	16	20	8	31	15	7	15	9		
Clifty	10	10	21	19	3	23	00	12	21	00		
Mayland	20	19	30	13	24	39	7	18	32	3		
Pugh	13	4	14	9	8	17	0	13	13	3		
Isoline	29	43	48	38	38	76	1	4	25	42		
Genesis	20	13	24	23	9	33	18	5	21	12		
Forest Hill	4	24	15	26	5	31	7	5	24	4		
Burke	46	22	50	37	37	78	43	20	17	29		
Jewett	12	6	15	12	7	18	00	14	8	4		
Grassy Cove	13	32	26	14	33	48	1	31	4	34		
Linaria	14	5	22	13	9	22	7	9	2	7		
Flat Rock	7	12	17	6	13	19	00	11	8	9		
Crab Orchard	34	48	48	54	27	87	16	15	48	20		
Ozone	13	4	16	15	2	17	00	17	15	1		
Millstone	9	3	12	11	1	12	4	00	12	00		
Hebertsburg	19	11	28	37	1	38	2	20	19	5		
Byrds Branch	18	2	20	21	00	21	no elect		0	21		
Daysville	19	8	27	24	3	27	5	18	16	8		
Burgess	58	34	86	48	51	107	70	7	58	18		
Totals	393	451	781	488	383	1042	314	356	436	303		

## Ozone

Misses Jessie Rice and Mildred Mingo were at West Tuesday night the guests of Miss Edna Swing.

Claud Loden, of Harriman, was here Sunday between trains.

Prof. March, of Crossville, filled his appointment here Saturday night and Sunday.

Dock Scott came home from Emory Gap Saturday night with a badly bruised leg, caused by falling over a switch stand.

Shirley Copeland, of Emory Gap, was here between trains Sunday.

Mrs. M. H. Rice accompanied Mrs. J. B. Shilling to Rockwood Sunday to see Dr. Clack.

A camping party composed of Misses Anna Hunter, Beatrice Sabine, Irene Carver, Cora Mangren and Messrs

George Rice and Blaine Hutson left here Thursday for the top of Black mountain, returning Friday night.

Charley Gill and Aleck Hayes, of Daysville, attended meeting here Saturday night.

Aug. 7.

Dot.

## Vandever

Mrs. Frank Hale and children of Arkansas are visiting with relatives here.

Mrs. P. L. Stone is sick at present. Mrs. S. C. Watson of Louisiana is here visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Selby.

Jack and Mose Hyder of Spring City visited relatives here recently.

Our school will begin Monday with Miss Neesham as teacher.

August 6.

Dickie.

## COMPARISON IMPOSSIBLE

German Situation Unlike Any Other People in Previous Wars.

The present juncture in the great war lends itself readily to comparisons too interesting to resist. Prophecies based upon them, however, are dangerous, and comparisons are odorous, as Mrs. Malaprop said. It is not difficult to see why this is so when the comparisons are analyzed.

General Joffre is reported to have likened the desperate German assault upon Verdun to the equally desperate assaults of Lee's army at Gettysburg.

Immediately we recall that up to this point the Confederacy had waged the more brilliant warfare; that after it came the military genius of Grant and the invasion of the south; that an untrained northern army had hitherto fought clumsily against the more skillful leaders just as the allies have done until recently, and that after twenty months of hammering away the northern forces were ready to fight efficiently; that after Gettysburg the south's lack of resources began to show.

### NOT ALIKE.

A tempting comparison it is—we might go farther and compare Grant, simple and efficient, with Joffre, simple and efficient—but there are obstacles to hinder the planting of victorious allied army in Berlin with Germany under the heel of the conqueror, as Grant planted his army in Richmond and held the south helpless.

### DIFFERENT ECONOMICALLY.

We do not know much about the resources and economic conditions of Germany today, but we do know that they cannot be what those of the south were at the beginning of the end.

The federal government started the civil war with control of both the sea and of the nation's industrial centers, and having the resources of the world to draw upon. The Teutons have never yet been so hemmed in, despite the British blockade. They have hammered their way to the east and they still have some source of supply there.

### NOT ORGANIZED.

In the civil war the south was not organized industrially. With no labor except slave labor, it raised cotton and depended upon the northwest for food supplies and upon the northeast for mechanical devices. It lacked not only a chance to get munitions from the outside world, but it had no factories and knew practically nothing about manufacture.

### GERMANY ORGANIZED.

Germany's wonderful industrial organization, her capacity for self support if cut off from the outside world, is the converse of this. Moreover, advances like those of the northern armies into the southland are not being made in the terrific machine-fought warfare of today, even against a much weaker enemy, when that enemy knows the game. Advances now are measured by yards, not miles.

### STRENGTH NOT TESTED.

Indeed, the allies have not yet tested the powerful defenses within the fatherland. They have taken the offensive, but on their own territory. Germany is today in possession of most of Belgium, with its manufacturing centers. They boast that they hold 60 per cent of the French industrial regions. They are in Poland, in the Baltic Provinces. And Germany has allies.

German sympathizers have already countered Joffre's comparison with another comparison, that of Germany on the defensive now with Prussia on the defensive, even invaded by a far superior force, in the seven years war, when Maria Theresa of Austria, wishing to recover Silesia, succeeded in allying with Austria against Frederick the Great most of Europe—Russia, Sweden, Saxony and France.

The battle of Kunnersdorf in 1759 was so disastrous to the Prussian arms that Frederick wrote to a confidant: "All's lost save the royal family. The consequences of this battle will be worse than the battle itself. I shall not survive the ruin of the fatherland." But the Hohenzollerns and the fath-

erland are still doing business at the old stand, and on a much more lavish scale.

### FORMER WAR COST HEAVY.

Nor was the seven years' war mere child's play. It cost 1,000,000 lives and 14,500 houses in Prussia alone were burned. Frederick, on the verge of ruin, staved it off, and laid the foundations of the present empire.

And yet this, too, is an unsatisfactory basis for comparison with conditions today. English gold and English activity, particularly against the French, English successes in Canada helped to save Frederick, while the Empress Elizabeth of Russia died at a very opportune time for him, and Peter III, pro-Germanic in his sympathies, withdrew Russia from the enemy alignment.

Germany is on the defensive, perhaps temporarily, perhaps permanently, and she is fighting against powerful odds. But it is yet to be proved that in modern warfare powerful odds can administer decisive defeat.—Boston Globe.

## GREAT CHANGE IN THE WAR.

Germany Three Times Tries to Crush Her Enemies But Fails.

The last days of the second year of the world conflict saw a momentous change. For the first time the initiative on all fronts passed to the enemies of the Central Powers.

In the East, the West, and the South, German and Austrian troops stood on the defensive, outnumbered and sensibly recoiling under furious assaults of Russian, Italian, British, and French troops. Even in the Balkans formidable Allied bombardments seemed to forecast an attack upon Bulgaria and Salonica. Nowhere save about Verdun, now without importance, did the Germans take the lead and here the results were immaterial, as they were inconceivable.

Not less significant was the fact that at last the great British army showed itself ready for the operation which had long been expected of it and twice, at Neuve Chapelle and Loos, demanded of it in vain. These lines are written too soon after an opening of the British attack to warrant any estimate of the fighting quality the new armies have displayed, but after nearly three weeks they are still going forward and the blunders of Loos and Neuve Chapelle have not been repeated.

Looking backward we see now the whole great war drama unfolded in three acts: The German effort to dispose of France, which ended in the failure at the Marne and the stalemate in Flanders; the German effort to dispose of Russia, which terminated in the Pinsk Marshes and terminated in failure; the German effort to exhaust France, morally as well as physically, which came to naught in April, when the French were able to repulse the most desperate of the German assaults upon the Meuse lines and thereafter to hold them to a struggle without importance or issue.

Three times Germany, surrounded by enemies richer in men, in money, in all material resources, and having absolute control of the sea, strove to break the circle of fire about her and dispose of one of her foes, as Napoleon disposed of Austria at Austerlitz, Prussia at Jena, and Russia at Friedland in the first and fortunate phase of his great career as Emperor. Three times she failed.

Under her blows France and Russia staggered, but did not fall. Meantime there was left to Britain the time to make her new armies, to arm her millions and put them on the firing-line. They are now there.—From "Germany Loses the Initiative—Britain Begins," by Frank A. Simonds, in the American Review of Reviews for August, 1916.

### DUETSCHLAND SAILS.

Last week, Thursday, the great merchant boat, the Duetschland, left Baltimore on its return trip to Germany. It was loaded with rubber and nickel. The vessel submerged just after passing out of the cape and so far as known, successfully evaded the watching English and French ships.